

JOINT TRANSLATION SERVICE

SUMMARY OF THE YUGOSLAV PRESS

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No. 679

16th November, 1951.

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CORRECTION:

Page 8 of Bulletin No. 673 of the 9th November contained an item entitled "Abolition of District People's Committees". This was an error. The item concerned the Abolition of Regional People's Committees, and was a translation from Politika of the 9th November.

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HEADLINES

BORBA

16th November, 1951.

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PRIOR TO THE ASSEMBLY OF THE COOPERATIVE UNION

There are many important questions on the agenda of the third annual assembly of the cooperative union which is convoked for November 16 in Belgrade.

A rapid development of the producing forces of our entire economy, and further democratization and decentralization have greatly been reflected also on the organizational and economic development of our cooperatives. This has also been stimulated by a number of economic measures such as gradual abolition of compulsory deliveries, supplying peasant working cooperatives with tractors and other agricultural implements, writing off their debts for investment construction, and so on.

By November 1, 1951., working cooperatives and funds for mechanization sold in their shops goods valued at 2,017.877,000 dinars for which they got also 302 million dinars in scrips, in addition to the sales effected to the commercial enterprises, hospitals and other social institutions and to the Yugoslav Army which have not been included in this amount. General agricultural cooperatives; however, had a turn over amounting to 25 billion dinars in 1950 which, compared with that of 1949, shows an increase of 7 billion dinars.

These figures show us the significance of the intervention of both the general and working cooperatives in the free market and illustrate both further economic prosperity of our cooperatives and strengthening of the socialist transformation of our countryside.

But, some speculative tendencies made themselves manifest here and there within the scope of cooperative trade. This, according to the author of this article came as a result of some organizational and economic failures and because of hostile activities of rich peasants, certain lawyers and all kinds of speculators who are instigated by hostile propaganda of the Cominform and some most reactionary elements from the West.

The author then quotes the following data: by June of this year, there were in our country 8,004 agricultural cooperatives of the general type with about 3.5 million members and over 12.5 million customers. Almost 7,000 peasant working cooperatives with 21.7% of the total number of farmsteads held 18.55% of the total agricultural areas. The total area of 2,226,166 hectares, held by peasant working co-ops at the end of December of 1950, rose to 2,427,189 hectares at the end of June of this year. The rapid growth of peasant working cooperatives in 1949 (5,000 of them have been formed then) has been retarded in 1950 and 1951 primarily because of the organizational reshuffling and inadequate mechanization. Nevertheless, working cooperatives received from the state 2,448 tractors, 2,669 tractor drawn plows, 1,173 sheaf binders, etc in 1950 alone.

He points out then that yields obtained by cooperatives are increasing so that for maize it often amounts to 52 metric quintals and for sugar beets to 520 metric quintals per hectare. Since they are working on a basis of profitability and remuneration according to proficiency, they are now modern enterprises.

The assembly, which is to be held the day after to-morrow, will discuss the question of increasing production and strengthening the collective ownership over means of production, as well as problems of training new hands and questions concerning our reprocessing cooperatives

Summarized from
(BORBA, November 14, 1951.)

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CHANGES IN THE LAW CONCERNING PUBLIC PROSECUTION

In a number of preparations which are under hand before passing new laws the question of amendments and supplements of the law of Public Prosecution is also being studied.

In connection with social changes which took place in our country appeared also the question of the necessity that organs of the Public Prosecution should examine if the "state economic plans are fulfilled" - as envisaged by Article 9 of the Law about Public Prosecution. It is evident that this is no longer necessary and that it would be only a hindrance for the increase and improvement of production. Further, the increasing participation of citizens in management is contrary to the idea of monopoly by Public Prosecution if protecting law and order.

The fourth plenum of the CC CPY having in mind this and other moments in developing socialist democracy decided that criminal investigation in the future will no longer be done by the Public Prosecution but by the Court. In the conclusions of the report by Aleksandar Rankovic it is said that the Public Prosecution must be liberated from the so-called operative method of work and transformed into a direct executive organ for carrying out different economic measures. In connection with this the necessity that Public Prosecution should act as intermediary between citizens and administrative organs in questions of administrative acts in which the rights of citizens are infringed would disappear. In his report it is said "in the future Public Prosecution will play an important role in the struggle for the suppression of crime and the correct of appliance of law in lawsuits and administrative disputes.

In connection with the preparation for the elaboration of the law about Public Prosecution the following question arises: should Public Prosecution continue to interfere in administrative and civil affairs? If so, to what extent? Opinions exist that Public Prosecution should not interfere at all in such matters in the future. The citizens have the right and possibility to file lawsuits before the courts if their rights are infringed by administrative organs or third persons. These are sufficient guarantees for the protection of the rights of citizens and no interference of Public Prosecution in the administrative proceedings, i.e., in lawsuits, is necessary.

No doubt that by introducing lawsuits the activity of Public Prosecution is decreased in regard to the protection of citizens. This is necessary and correct but that does not mean that thus is excluded every activity of the Public Prosecution in the control of law and order over the work of organs of the state administration. The fact that our Public Prosecution is not only an organ of criminal prosecution as was the case in old Yugoslavia but is at the same time an organ of the People's Assembly of the FPRY for the control of the fulfillment of the laws by all ministries and other administrative organs..... - is no doubt a progressive product of our revolution.

In bourgeois states even in those of the most democratic bourgeois state order the role of the Public Prosecutor boils down mainly to execute functions of criminal prosecution. As much as Public Prosecutors in some bourgeois legislation have power of a authority to execute some functions in the control of law and order, as a rule, however, they remain undeveloped so that in the eyes of the working people Public Prosecution is only known as an organ of criminal prosecution.

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Our Public Prosecution during the war led a determined struggle against war criminals and local traitors and after the liberation continued to prosecute different enemies of socialist building. But in this its role was not exhausted. Parallel with the struggle against criminality the Public Prosecution led also a struggle for law and order together with other state organs (control commissions, inspections, etc.) for the exact fulfillment of the law by state organs, particularly by local organs, and the respect of legal regulations by citizens. The organs of the Public Prosecution intervened in the past two years in roughly 58,000 cases with the administrative organs in regard to the correct appliance of the law.

No doubt this figure is the best answer to the question if it would be necessary that Public Prosecution should also in the future have power of authority to interfere in administrative proceedings for the correct application of the law. The control of law and order over the work of the organs of the state administration by the Public Prosecution will continue to be necessary and particularly in the case of organs of local authority. The carrying-out of measures of decentralisation in economy and administering the tasks of local organs have become greater and that administrative apparatus has not as yet been sufficiently established that one should already exclude the control over the legality of their work. It is not a question of "tutorship" by organs of Public Prosecution over local organs, because they have not been doing this hitherto but it is a question of keeping a form of control of law and order, which has shown itself as useful in practice for strengthening local organs and which we still need. In connection with this it is absolutely necessary that Public Prosecution in district towns should be kept.

Further if Public Prosecution was deprived of the right to control law and order and its work boiled down to criminal prosecution, the question arises which state organ should intervene in case of infringement of law to the detriment of the public interests. The General Accounting Office could appear as a representative of the state in case of violation of material interests, but with illegal administrative acts can be violated also other public interests such as political, moral, etc. In that case what state organ would have the right and the duty to intervene? In this matter Public Prosecution has hitherto successfully interfered (in 1950 in 13,428 cases) and therefore there is no reason that it should not continue to do so.

It is not a rare case that Public Prosecution, because of the violation of law, intervened with administrative organs in the interests of persons which are under the particular protection of the state (children of fallen fighters, victims of war, etc.) In similar cases this should be left in anyhow to Public Prosecution to control and to undertake corresponding legal means in order to protect the rights and interests of such persons.

The acceptance of another opinion which would exclude the work of Public Prosecution in the control of law and order in regard to the above problems would mean a step backward, namely it would mean the renouncement of a progressive product which distinguishes our Public Prosecution from the Public Prosecution in bourgeois states. This would in fact mean going to the other extreme which in practice would be no less harmful than the acceptance of the right (Soviet) extremity, that is that the Public Prosecution has the monopoly of protecting law and order and everything else.

As far as the participation of Public Prosecution in administrative disputes is concerned, according to experiences hitherto one could conclude that it is not necessary in ordinary administrative disputes. Since liberation Public Prosecutors interfered in a small number of cases in administrative disputes (the Public Prosecution of the FRY only once). In this field some greater engagement of public Prosecution seems superfluous.

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Another question poses itself too: should one shorten the period of time for raising demands for protecting law and order against final decisions of law courts and administrative organs? It seems that the period of 6 months from the date of the final decision should be a sufficiently long period, and in exceptional cases when it is a question of violation of law of greater importance one could give the right only to the Public Prosecutor of the FPRY that he can in the time limit of one year of the final decision raise the demand for the protection of law and order.

Taking into account some experiences it seems necessary that the Public Prosecutor should have the possibility to demand the cancelling of the execution of illegal final decisions of courts or administrative organs even before he has raised the demand for the protection of law and order with the stipulation that in a reasonable time limit (at the latest in 2 months) he is bound to apply the corresponding legal means. If the Public Prosecutor in this time limit does not raise the demand, then the competent state organs can order the execution of the cancelled decision if he considers it as legal.

(Sd.) Dr. Miroslav Resarović

(BORBA - 15th November, 1951).

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UN ASSEMBLY: SPEECH BY EDVARD KARDELJ IN THE GENERAL DEBATE
Aggressive Activity of the Governments of the Soviet Bloc are one
of the Sources of Serious Danger to Peace

(Paris, 15th November)

This morning the Yugoslav Minister of Foreign Affairs and Chief of the Yugoslav delegation to the United Nations, Edvard Kardelj, made the following speech in the Palace de Chaillot: "M. President, Gentlemen, Delegates, never in the history of the world has the whole of mankind yearned so much for true international security and peace and surely it has never participated to such an extent in an effort for the consolidation of peace, as it is doing today".

THE WHOLE TEXT OF EDVARD KARDELJ'S SPEECH WILL BE FOUND IN TODAY'S AMERICAN RADIO BULLETIN.

(BORBA - 16th November, 1951).

MARSHAL TITO RECEIVES DISTINGUISHED CZECH

Yesterday morning the President of the Federal Government, Marshal of Yugoslavia, Josip Broz Tito, received Mr. Bohumil Lausmann, a former Minister and Vice-President in the Czechoslovak Government. Mr. Lausmann has emigrated from his country.

(BORBA - 16th November, 1951).

DR. VLADIMIR VELEBIT APPOINTED YUGOSLAV MINISTER TO ITALY

A decree of the Praesidium of the People's Assembly of the FPRY dated the 15th November 1951 appoints Dr. Vladimir Velebit Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the FPRY in Italy. Dr. Velebit is a former Assistant Minister of Foreign Trade. The present Yugoslav Minister in Rome, Dr. Mladen Ivekovic will take up duties in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Belgrade. (Tanjug)

(BORBA - 16th November, 1951).

EX-SOLDIERS GREET MARSHAL TITO

The 13th Proletarian Croatian Brigades, which bear the name of the great revolutionary fighter Rade Koncar, on the 7th November celebrated the 9th anniversary of the beginning of their great march which lasted 2½ years and covered 14,000 kilometres. Hundreds of magnificent soldiers fell in battles in Croatia, Slovenia, Bosnia and Hercegovina. Veteran soldiers of this brigade and members of the Slovene brigades "Cankarjeve", "Tomsiceve", "Sercerjeve", "Gupceve" and well as the 14th Liaison Division who fought with the 13th, especially during the fourth enemy offensive against the Italian Fascists and the hot-blooded General Gandar - all these sent a joint greeting to Marshal Tito on the occasion of this anniversary.

"We took part in the People's War of Liberation," says the letter containing this greeting, "in order to devote our lives to our triumph and freedom, for we were inflexible in our resolution in the most difficult places and conditions. Today we are all as one in defending the independence of our dear socialist homeland, and if necessary we will not shrink from giving our lives in her defence."

(BORBA - 16th November, 1951).

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RISE IN COST OF LIVING IN ZONE A

(Trieste, 15th November)

According to expert statistical calculations in the Anglo-American zone of Trieste, a further rise in prices and in the cost of living was recorded in September. The cost of living for a family of five rose from 38,500 lire in August to 38,800 in September.

Compared with September last year the increase in the cost of living amounts to over 6%. The average worker's wage is about 30,000 lire a month. (Tanjug)

(BORBA - 16th November, 1951).

THE "MANCHESTER GUARDIAN" ON THE "DIARY" OF VLADIMIR DEDIJER

(London, 15th November)

The well-known British publicist, Seton Watson, has reviewed in the Manchester Guardian the English translation of the abridged edition of Dedijsr's diary.

In his review, Watson says that Dedijsr's Dnevnik is an authoritative and significant historical document on the struggle of the Yugoslav people in the second world war. He remarks that British leaders can learn much by it, which will increase their understanding of Yugoslavia. Watson points out that Dnevnik reveals the heroism, the glory, and the greatness of a revolt and struggle of a people such as the Yugoslavs are.

Watson concludes by saying that the author of Dnevnik is "refreshingly honest" in his preface, and that his pride in the realisation of the ideals of his people is sincere and fully justified. This pride, says Watson, is characteristic of Yugoslavia today and is an important factor in her struggle against the hegemony of her former and false friends in the East. (Tanjug)

(BORBA - 16th November, 1951).

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A NEW GROUP OF REFUGEES FROM BULGARIA ABOUT SATELLITE REALITY IN THAT COUNTRY

For the last fifteen days 16 more refugees - among whom four soldiers - escaped to our country. They gave details about the horrible police terror of the agents of Bulgarian state security over the population.

Two workers and a woman-worker, who have been employed with the metallurgical enterprise "Zidi" at Rusna, speak that ten to fifteen men enjoy various privileges, while 700 toilers work under most difficult conditions.

They also told how the secretary of the committee of BCP in the enterprise Ilija Ajsen collected about 45,000 leva as subscription for Rabotnicesko delo, spending all that money. He was not charged for this but on the contrary he was appointed as director of a Town's commercial enterprise at Rusna.

Mihal Georgijev Vitanov, Georgi Metodijev Petrov and Patar Velez Jotev, who were on active military service in the Fifth Infantry Regiment in Sofia, from where they were sent to the district of Vidin to dig strongholds. Dissatisfied with the regime in Bulgaria and the reign of terror not only with the civilians but also with the military, they decided to escape to our country.

The husband and son of Marika Nedeljkova from Perilovac in the district of Kula escaped to our country this year. After her son's escape she was sent to compulsory work in Dobrudja. Very hard working conditions compelled her to escape to our country. Similar fate fell upon Donka Miseva Vanko a, an old woman of 64. And her husband, together with his son crossed into Yugoslavia in April of this year. Though she was old, she worked hard in internment and as she could not endure any more she decided to escape to Yugoslavia.

BORBA, 16 November 1951

DIFFICULTIES IN THE SATELLITE HUNGARY

(Vienna, Nov. 15)

During the past few weeks there has been a great political tension in Budapest. The main reason for this tension lies in the non-fulfilment of the production plan in industry and agriculture. For this reason the Minister of Agriculture Mihalj Erdelj has been replaced by Andras Hegedis who is a member of the Politbureau of the CC of the Hungarian Workers' Party.

After the speech made by the President of the Hungarian Government Macas Rakosi, in the mining centre of Tatabani, where he emphasized that due to poor discipline the coal production plan has been fulfilled only as to 90 percent, the Chief of the Hungarian Economy Gere, has now declared that the iron and steel industries have also failed to meet the plan requirements. Bureaucracy, said Gere, is making reports which show that the plan has been carried out - but those reports are incorrect. Some of the factories report that the plan has been surpassed by 400 percent while in fact they have not fulfilled them even as to 100 percent.

BORBA, 16 November 1951

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REACTIONS TO A SPEECH BY EDVARD KARDELJ IN PARIS

(Paris, 15 November)

In the U.N. circles the today's speech by the Chief of the Yugoslav Delegation Edvard Kardelj held during the general debate before the General Assembly is considered as a very important and constructive contribution to the aims of the United Nations Organization and the efforts made by peace-loving forces in the world for the maintenance of peace, frustration of aggressors' intentions and the introduction of peaceful collaboration among nations.

This could be best seen from a spontaneous, prolonged and very strong applause accorded to the end of Kardelj's speech.

The speech was given great publicity in the Paris evening press. The Paris "Monde" put a big headline devoted to the speech by Edvard Kardelj included in its report on the morning session of the UN General Assembly. "Monde" also gave extracts from this speech accompanied by brief comments.

"Mr. Kardelj made justifiable charges against the Soviet policy. He stressed the importance of threats exercised by 25 divisions of Moscow's satellite countries along the Yugoslav frontier. According to his point of view, this number represents the duplication of effective forces stationed in that sector two years ago. He demanded the Assembly to advise the USSR and other governments belonging to the Soviet bloc to use all means at their disposal for attaining a peaceful solution of the problems affecting them and Yugoslavia."

"Monde" then quoted three longer paragraphs from this speech by comrade Kardelj adding the following:

"Mr. Kardelj then envisages that an armistice in Korea would only abate the fire leaving intact the basic causes of the conflict: Soviet aspiration to dominate the world".

In conclusion "Monde" stated that "Kardelj maintains that the Kremlin is behaving like this being infuriated by the fact that it failed to exploit Yugoslavia which it maintained as a part of its booty gained in the last war."

Another French paper "France Soir" published longer extracts from this speech by comrade Kardelj.

Quoting that part of the speech devoted to the aggressive pressure exercised by the Soviet Government against Yugoslavia representing a menace to peace in that part of the world, "France Soir" stated:

"He stressed the fact that military forces and armament were increased in number in Bulgaria, Hungary and Rumania. Twenty five out of 53 division which those countries including Albania have at their disposal are directed towards Yugoslavia, which provokes anxiety in Yugoslavia for the fate and independence of the country."

"France Soir" then cited that part of the speech regarding the relations between Yugoslavia and its neighbouring countries belonging to the Soviet bloc in which there are no special unsolved questions which could serve as an explanation of aggressive acts perpetrated against Yugoslavia.

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"France Soir" came to the following conclusion:

"The Yugoslav Minister spoke at length about his country's longing for peace and its peaceful steps which were always met by resistance on the part of the USSR and its satellite countries."

(BORBA November 16, 1951)

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MOSKOW "PRAVDA" CENSORS VISHINSKY'S SPEECH .

Paris, November 15 (By telephone).

To-day's Monde reports that the Moscow Pravda has given a great deal of space to Vishinsky's speech held on November 8 at the General Assembly of the United Nations.

"But - writes Monde - one will seek in vain the ironical statements and jokes which the minister addressed against the Tripartite Plan concerning disarmament. Pravda simply quotes : " Much ado about nothing " while Mr. Vishinsky used more drastic terms.

On the other hand two passages from Vishinsky's speech are left out completely. Namely the one where he ascertained that he passed a sleepless night because he laughed so much while reading the Tripartite Document and the other when addressing directly Mr. Acheson, he spoke about his nose and advised him not to poke it into other peoples' affairs.....

These left out passages confirm in fact that the minister's speech was prepared in advance in Moscow, with the care of the Politbureau, and that on the other hand it was considered that the freedom was not worthy of the Soviet citizens or of the minister which he permitted himself in regard to his text."

It is really hard to know to what extent are Monde's suppositions correct concerning the censuring of Vishinsky's speech in the Moscow Pravda. One can add to these suppositions another no less probable reason. The hiding of the facts from the Soviet readers that Vishinsky as an experienced conjuror of words experienced this time a complete discomfiture in his attempt to avoid with stupid jokes a reply to the basic questions which are shaking the world to-day.

M. Vitorovic

(BORBA, November 16, 1951).

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THE FIRST CONFERENCE OF WOMEN COOPERATIVE MEMBERS OF YUGOSLAVIA

The first conference of women cooperative members was opened today in Zagreb by Mara Rupena, the president of the committee of the section of women cooperative members of the Central Union of agricultural cooperatives of Yugoslavia. Present at the Conference were also: comrade Vlado Segrt, a member of the CC of the CP Croatia and vice president of the Central Cooperative Union of Yugoslavia, Kata Peinovic, the vice-president of the Central Committee of the AFZ, Marijana Grunder delegate of women cooperative members of Western Germany, and a representative of the Union of trading cooperatives of Germany.

After election of the working committee and other commissions, the Conference was greeted by Vlado Segrt.

The report on activities and tasks of women cooperative members was submitted by Mara Rupen who stressed that their section should direct its activities mainly in three directions, that is, in the direction of the economic education, in that of cultural and educational activities, and in the direction for protection of women-mothers. The economic education of women cooperative members is necessary for their work and participation in cooperatives. Our women cooperative members should be educated so that they take an active part in the struggle against all negative manifestations. They can help better than anyone in agricultural branches that have been neglected as, for example, in cattle breeding, in dairies, chicken raising, in production of seeds, in collection and reprocessing of fruits, gardening, production of silk worms and rabbits, etc.

One of the tasks of this section is also study of the possibility of opening children's day homes and mother advising centres. But, its special task is to keep in contact with women cooperative members of other countries. Our women cooperative members have already established a contact with women cooperative members of Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Finland, Belgium, England, Austria and Germany. In this way, they represent an important forum, because they are linking our members with progressive women abroad, discussing mutual problems with them and acquiring beneficial experience, and at the same time refuting the false hostile propaganda that is directed against our socialist construction.

Our section of women cooperative members is a member of the International Ligue of women cooperative members of the whole world whose seat is in London.

(BORBA, November 16, 1951.)